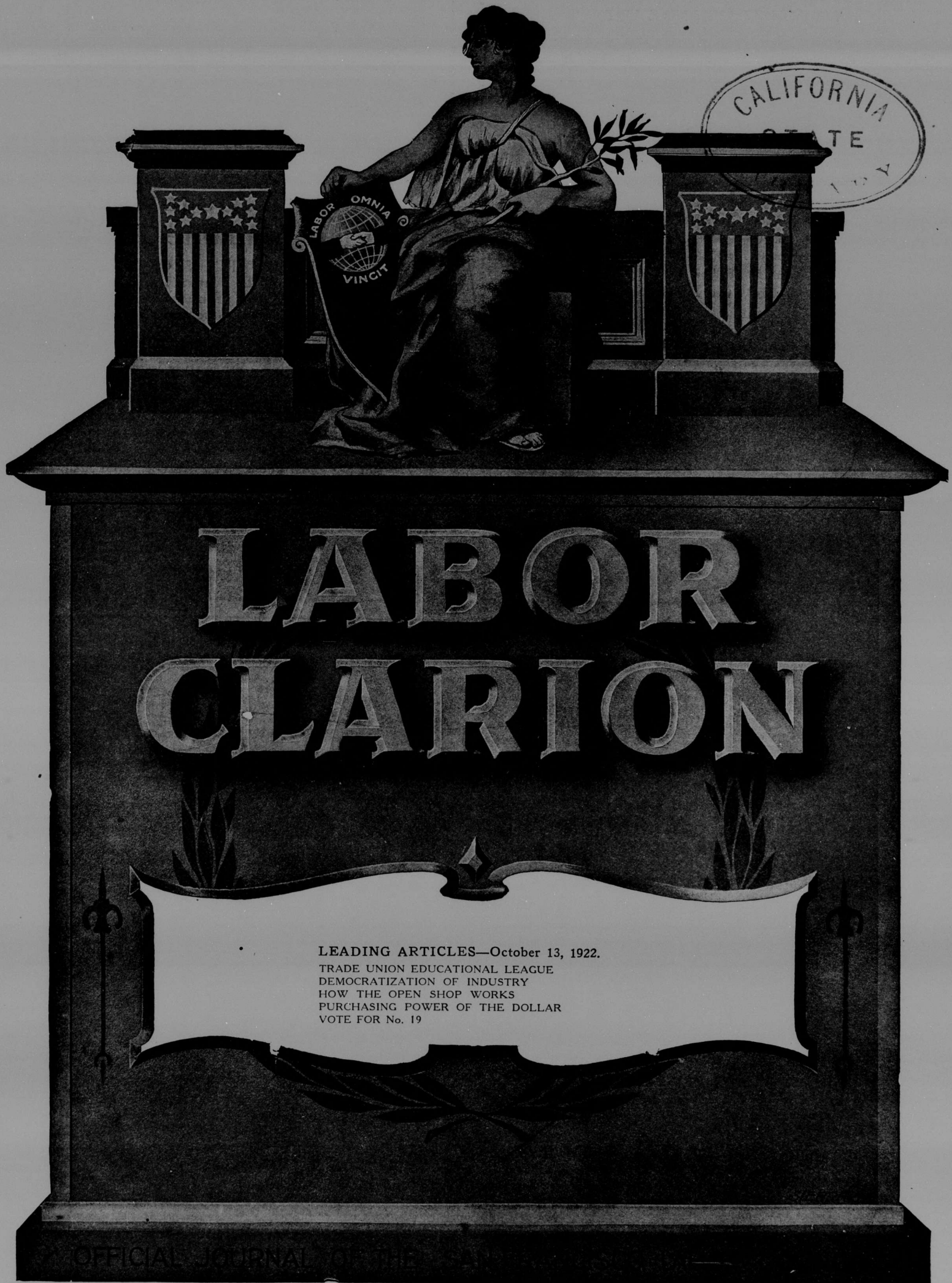


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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

Hale's

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Let her show you how to make a Paper Strip Dress Form! In other words—ask her ANYTHING pertaining to Dress and you will get complete satisfaction! No charge. —Second Floor

Market at Fifth
San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 58.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1324 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 168 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Bollermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Polson.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 37

-:- Trade Union Educational League -:-

The September issue of The Labour Monthly (London, Eng.) contains an article by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, giving the history and outlining the purpose of this organization. The league is described as "the latest attempt to draw together the rebel elements in the old craft unions." It was organized in November, 1920, and for the first year consisted only of a few scattered groups. The American labour movement, it is stated, lost its former militant character about the year 1890, when the advanced elements withdrew from the recognized unions and formed rival organizations. The result was a system of "dual unionism," the left wing of labour being represented successively by the Socialist Trades and Labour Alliance, the Industrial Workers of the World, the One Big Union, and the Workers' International Industrial Union, while the more moderate unionists continued to adhere to the older organizations. The result of this dual system, according to the promoters of the Trade Union Educational League, has been to "bleed the whole trade union movement of its liveliest and best elements." Ten years ago an effort was made by the advanced leaders to restore unity to the labour movement by adopting a policy of permeation of existing unions by revolutionary teaching, with the result that the Syndicalist League of North America was formed in 1912. The progress of the latter organization was halted by industrial upheavals led by the I. W. W., and the dual union idea was soon restored. During the past year, according to the League secretary "a most remarkable change took place in the revolutionaries' minds regarding dual unionism. Almost overnight they became convinced of the folly of this policy. For this quick change of front the experience of the Russian revolution is largely responsible. . . Then the Trade Union Educational League took on remarkable vitality."

"As we write," continues the League secretary, "practically the whole revolutionary union movement, except the diehards in the I. W. W., W. I. U., etc., is swinging rapidly into it. Unless all signs fail the American revolutionaries, extremists like everything else American, will soon be as violently against dual unionism as they were in favour of it a year ago. Quite evidently our movement is going to make a determined experiment with the long condemned tactics of working within the old trade unions."

The first national conference of the Trade Union Educational League was held at Chicago on August 26 and 27 last. According to its secretary, the League has branches in all large cities and districts of the United States and Canada. "In every important Labour Union in these two countries," he writes, "its workers are to be found carrying on a militant campaign for transforming the antiquated trade union movement into a virile revolutionary organization."

ALL ABOUT INJUNCTIONS.

John P. Frey's magnificent work, "Injunctions, Whence, Why, What For?" has been published in book form and may be secured from Mr. Frey, lock box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio, for \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. The work ran serially in the Labor Press last winter and spring and attracted much attention.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

By G. W. Hinman.

Democracy in industry and self-determination for industrial workers are advocated for the great church convention at Portland. Also, a certain control of workers over the industry which makes the working conditions.

What does this mean? That the business of the United States should be democratized.

How democratized? By conducting it along the same general lines as our democratic politics and democratic governments. This is the rough and ready answer, and in the main a correct one.

Thus, the churchmen in Portland raised on Thursday an issue which is easy to raise and hard to settle.

The debate on this issue is going on daily, in one way or another, in most meetings of employers, employees, college professors, ministers and reformers, throughout the United States.

Should the workingmen have something to say about the conditions under which they work? They surely should. They surely do.

It is one of the chief objects of labor unions to give them this right. It is one of the chief achievements of the labor unions that they have given the workingmen this right.

In any labor contract more space usually is devoted to the working conditions than even to wages. For this reason any man who denies that labor unions have done and are doing an enormous amount of good is a man either plainly false or plainly misinformed.

Not only have labor unions been able to regulate the working conditions by contract, but also by legislation.

The laws for workingmen's compensation and safety appliances, for instance, are largely their work. The law for sickness insurance in many countries is another example.

So much for the rights of workingmen to fix the conditions under which they work.

But how about the "control of industry" and "self-determination," what of the "democratization of industry" as generally understood? That is what raises so many hopes, causes so much unrest, creates such varied confusion.

Some time ago the writer read a book by a famous democratic professor in a Swiss university. After a 400-page discussion the professor came to the conclusion that the thing couldn't be done—that is, in the sense that most persons imagine it.

Even in the socialistic co-operatives he found the managers giving their orders and exacting obedience with all the "gruffness of an ordinary captain of industry."

To manage a great factory by popular vote of the employees, to conduct a bank by the majority rule of the depositors, to buy raw materials, regulate the quantity made up, calculate the market, stipulate the deliveries, estimate the credits and collect the money—these are all tasks that simply cannot be properly discharged by a show of hands in a mass meeting or a secret ballot at an industrial primary.

The idea is ridiculous the moment it is brought down to earth and applied to real things.

No workingman would put his money in a bank where the majority of his fellow depositors could vote it out in loans, regardless of the officers.

No steel worker would buy a share of steel stock if the whole business of purchase and sale, manufacture and output were decided at popular primaries of steel workers in Gary and Pittsburg, for instance.

As for the general public, it would not invest a cent. The industry either would never start, or, if started, would soon stop.

The example is extreme. But let one imagine the workingman's control over the management reduced from 100 per cent to 50 or 25. Would this cure the difficulty? Would the splitting up of the management between managers and workingmen remove the objections and leave the enterprise a good chance of success? In some cases, yes. In most cases, no. That is not theory. It is experience.

Even a House of Bishops cannot alter facts and history.

The question is not one of faith, but of works.

PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR.

Washington.—If the wages of workers in manufacturing industry had the same purchasing power last December that they had in 1914, these wage earners today would be \$1.35 "to the good" over 1914, says the national Catholic welfare council, in a statement which shows that the so-called "higher standard of living because of the war," is largely myth.

The statement is based on figures issued by the national industrial conference board, an organization of employers' associations.

Statistics issued by the United States bureau of statistics show that in December, last year, skilled men got \$25.56, which was 4½ per cent more money compared with the cost of living than they got in 1914.

The employers claim that the gain is 11 per cent, figured on the same basis.

The employers state that in December, last year, the average skilled man in manufacturing industry made about \$1,325 a year (\$24.48 a week), the average unskilled worker about \$1,025 (\$19.71 a week) and the average woman about \$825 a year (\$15.86 a week).

"Measured by its own figures for the cost of living," says the national Catholic welfare council, "all wage earners in manufacturing industry, men and women, skilled and unskilled, according to the national industrial conference board, got on an average 11 per cent more in December, 1921, than in July, 1914. When the official government figures are used the gain is cut to 4½ per cent. If the larger figure is taken, wage earners were \$1.35 to the good in 1914 money. If the smaller official figure is taken wage earners were 55 cents to the good.

"In other words, if money were still worth the same as in 1914, wage earners instead of making an average of \$12.35 a week would be getting either \$13.70 a week or \$12.90 a week, according to whether the figures of the employers' organization or the figures of the government on the cost of living are taken."

A French writer says: "He who is never foolish is not so wise as he thinks." An old Greek philosopher went even further and said: "The man who isn't a fool half the time is a fool all the time."—Boston Transcript.

BRILLIANT TALK DIDN'T GAIN LABOR.

Paris, France.—Georges Sorel, for 30 years self-imposed adviser of the workers and their unions, died in this city recently, aged 75 years.

Deceased was a civil engineer of ability. Many years ago he resigned an important government position and identified himself with the extreme left wing of the workers' movement. He was quickly recognized as one of the leading authors of that group of intellectuals that fastened themselves on the French trade union movement, and who insisted on the overthrow of the present system by a succession of general strikes.

Sorel openly defended sabotage and violence by strikers. He was highly educated, which made it possible for him to weave a philosophy around his theory that caused this freakish extremism to look like a new doctrine to a certain class of impressionable wage workers in France and other countries. The doctrine is still urged by provocateurs and company agents in the unions.

Sorel despised the state. Believers in political action were the object of his bitterest sarcasm. He frankly proclaimed his belief in violence and the general strike as the only method "to destroy capitalism."

In his later years Sorel became less enthusiastic about his early professions, but his destructive philosophy is still cherished in every country by small groups of "intellectuals" who are impressed by wild theorizing when brilliantly presented.

ABSENT VOTERS NO. 22.

Every election day in California finds a large percentage of the electorate absent from home on necessary business.

Some men are perpetually disfranchised by reason of their occupation. This is notably true of railroad men. It is estimated that at least 75 per cent of all railroad men employed in the moving of trains come under this class of citizens. Traveling salesmen, soldiers, sailors and men of other lines of work often find themselves away from home on election day.

For years an attempt has been made to correct this manifest injustice by means of an absentee voters bill. Such a bill in 1920 lost by only 15,500 votes, and this year the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers has a constitutional amendment, known as No. 22, which it is urging the voters to adopt.

Under it, registered voters can vote before they leave their homes or in the precinct where they find themselves on or before election day. To guard against tying up an election for a long time it is provided that the absentee vote must be in the hands of the county clerk not more than two weeks after election.

There is no reason why California shouldn't adopt this measure. Similar laws are working well in 31 states.

Moreover it is a step in the direction toward a system we may eventually have to adopt—the vote-by-mail system.

No. 22 ought to be given a safe majority in the interests of plain justice.

I have no fear as to the progressiveness of the American workers—they are the intellectual equals of any. Their institutions will be as high in character as the institutions to be found anywhere. But no one can erect institutions, good or bad, until certain fundamentals have been cared for. We do not ask our children to take up geometry until they have learned arithmetic. There is still much arithmetic to be learned by American employers and as rapidly as they shall have learned their arithmetic we shall guarantee to provide for them the lessons in geometry.—Samuel Gompers.

"Do it today" is a good motto, but the man who can say "I did it yesterday" has a better one.

JUDGE McLAUGHLIN OPPOSED TO THE WRIGHT ACT

OFFICIAL ARGUMENT
AGAINST THE WRIGHT ACT
(PROPOSITION No. 2 ON THE NOVEMBER BALLOT)
By CHARLES E. McLAUGHLIN, of Sacramento


Wisdom dictates that California electors reject this new departure and unusual law. If this "Wright Act" becomes the law of California, we must either recruit and compensate more peace officers or detach from an already inadequate staff more "purity squads" to seek illicit loves, liquors and stills whilst unprotected homes and business places are looted and burglars, robbers and murderers revel in an extra "wave" of crime. We should do neither. California should not unnecessarily assume national burdens. She has quite enough of her own. Our people are not responsible for the situation.

If this act imposed upon California the enforcement of ALL national penal laws entailing tremendous expense, it would be overwhelmingly defeated. Yet this would be more logical than the selection of ONE such law for enforcement at the expense of California Taxpayers. California should refuse to assume either burden. Our government rests on the principle that functions of State and Nation are distinct. Disregard of this principle is hazardous. Teetotalers, even prohibitionists, opposed the eighteenth amendment as radical departure from our system of government, which vested in each State EXCLUSIVE POWER to regulate the conduct of its citizens. Admonished by study and experience that infringement of this power must cause friction and strife, they held integrity of government higher than prohibition or any pretext for such a dangerous precedent.


Zealotry now proposes a further revolutionary change in the surrender by California of the power to make and change its laws in the "adoption" by reference of the national "Volstead Act" and, worse still, all future amendments of and substitutes for that law. "Adoption" is a new, strange, careless method of making laws and when applied to future Congressional productions is as foolish as the adoption of unborn children who may suit and may not. Our State constitution forbids the "adoption" of laws by reference to title, and it is elementary that future Congressional acts cannot amend, repeal or supersede the Volstead Act should it become State law. Prudence should not sanction nor courts approve this novel method of enacting and perpetuating law. If, however, this "adoption" proceeding should carry, fanatical persistency may boast a "glorious victory" and a reversal by California electors of their rejection in 1914, 1916, 1918 and 1920 of "prohibition" laws as promotive of "temperance." The consequences may then be left to chance and courts. Opposition is characterized as hostility to law enforcement. But abuse is never argument and multiplication of laws, officers, expense, accompanied by divided responsibility, does not aid law enforcement. Pretense that the nation alone cannot enforce the "Volstead Act" is hypocritical reflection on national integrity and power. Resort to revolutionary change and State intervention has been unnecessary to the enforcement of more important national penal laws than this and mere reform of personal habits and appetites does not justify it.

This tendency to intermingle, confuse and change functions of Nation and State, tinker with and disregard constitutions and resort to unusual methods should be halted ere it results in governmental chaos.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 2 ON THE NOVEMBER BALLOT

2	PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT ACT. Submitted to electors by referendum. Declares unlawful all acts and omissions prohibited by the 18th Amendment to the Federal Constitution and by the Volstead Act, adopting the penalties therein prescribed; vests state courts with jurisdiction and imposes upon prosecuting officers, grand juries, magistrates and peace officers the duty to enforce said laws; permits local enforcement of ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation or possession of intoxicating liquors; this act to conform, automatically, to changes in said Federal laws.	Yes		Mark X Here 
	No	X		

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION No. 31 Which the Board of Supervisors is submitting to the voters of the City of San Francisco

31	SHALL CONGRESS BE MEMORIALIZED to so amend the law as to permit the manufacture and use of light wines and beer for beverage purposes?	Yes	X	Mark X Here 
	No			

CALIFORNIA GRAPE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

HOW THE "OPEN SHOP" WORKS.

By John P. Frey.

Some years ago the owner of a small foundry in Muskegon, Michigan, who, at one time had been an active member and a delegate to the national convention of the Molders' Union, became involved in a strike, the members of our union having demanded a higher wage. He was severely beaten up in the yard back of his foundry. I investigated the case at the time and found that he had been assaulted by strangers. Later on I read the official minutes of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association of Muskegon. I found that after our members had gone on strike the association desired to secure an injunction. No grounds for the issuing of an injunction had been created by our members, and so that evidence could be manufactured with which to appeal to an equity court for an injunction, the Employers' Association imported three sluggers to beat up union men so that union men could be charged with having started a fight. When these three professional sluggers reached Muskegon, they were not quite certain of their ground, although they had been hired by the employers. They, therefore, went to the local district attorney, who was also the attorney for the Employers' Association, and the individual who had drafted their constitution, and asked him whether it was safe for them to go ahead. He told them that it was, and they went out to the foundry and mistook the foundryman for one of the strikers, and beat him up as thoroughly as it had been anticipated our members would be assaulted.

At the time of my investigation I found that the manufacturer and merchants were thoroughly organized to prevent trade-unionism from existing in Muskegon. They were the ones who determined who the district attorney, the prosecuting attorney, the mayor, the chief of police and sheriff should be. They had an agreement with the only two newspapers in the city under which the secretary of the Employers' Association censored news items and editorials referring to industrial problems, with the further understanding that where matter was struck out of the newspaper, the association would pay for that amount of space, and the insertion of other news items or editorials.

Voluminous documentary evidence was secured, including copies of the association's minutes, and correspondence with officers of the National Metal Trade Association, which involved them in criminal activities. With our attorney, all of this material was presented to the Department of Justice in Washington, and the Department was unwilling to act, claiming that while an undoubted criminal conspiracy existed against trade-unionism in Muskegon, that the case was a State and not a Federal one. The evidence was then laid before the Governor of Michigan who, at first, seemed determined to prosecute, but later on lost his interest, and finally did nothing.

Under the conditions which existed in Muskegon a workman who became active in a trade-union was discharged, and practically exiled from the city because no other employer would hire him. His right to a job did not exist even in theory, and his rights as an American citizen in Muskegon depended, not upon the provisions of the State or Federal Constitution, but upon the whim or prejudice of the Employers' Association and their henchmen in public office.

Of equal interest, and of perhaps greater significance were the conditions which I found to exist in Marion, Ohio, a little over two years ago. In Marion, the home of President Harding, and where he held directorship in several industrial corporations, there existed a Manufacturers and Merchants Association, organized for the purpose of maintaining non-union conditions. The association employed a secretary or commissioner, in whose office was kept a card index system of

every employe in the industries of Marion. The workman's name, age, and many other personal items were entered, the class of work he was employed on, the wages he was paid, and his qualifications as a workman.

No member of the association hired a workman without immediately reporting to the commissioner, so that absolute records could be kept. Members of the association by industries, determined what the maximum wage rate would be for any group of wage earners, and no member of the association was permitted to pay more. There was an iron clad agreement that no member of the association would employ a wage earner who had worked for some other member without that member's consent. If a workman quit his job because of dissatisfaction with the terms of employment, he found that he could not secure work unless his previous employer gave consent. He was compelled to return to his previous employment, or leave the city.

A short time before my investigation in Marion some girl store clerks learned that they could earn considerably more money working in one of the local candy factories. They secured jobs in the candy factory. Shortly afterwards they were notified that they must be laid off, because hiring them was contrary to the rules of the

Marion Employers' Association, and they were compelled to return to work as clerks under a considerably smaller wage rate than they had received as candy workers.

The purpose of the Employers and Merchants Association was to build an invisible, but none the less impassable wall around Marion, and place their representative at the gate-way to employment to determine who could come in and secure employment, and who must quit work in the industries because the Employers' Association did not want them. The Employers' Association exiled workers from industry who displeased them, as thoroughly and effectively as the Czar exiled those who displeased him.

These two instances are similar in principle and purpose to those which have been developed to a large extent by employers associations throughout the country. In carrying out their anti-union program these employers have had at their service some of the ablest attorneys in the country. They have maintained lobbies in Washington and in the state capitols to influence legislation. They have maintained legal bureaus to prosecute and persecute trade unions, and to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States and other courts to argue cases arising from industrial disputes.

A Bonanza for Lawyers

The Lawyers Bill—Proposition Number 24

THERE isn't any doubt that the Lawyers Bill would produce a rich new crop of fees for lawyers—which would be an excellent thing for most of the lawyers advocating its adoption in November. BUT—

The Lawyers Bill would make it illegal for any business man, not a lawyer, to practice doing any simple legal service for his customers or advising them on the laws involved in business transactions; *that service, now generally rendered the public, it would transform into a crime.*

Consequently, business men being muzzled by this law, *people would be compelled to consult and pay lawyers* for advice and services now rendered *at no cost* by practically all banks and business houses.

Thus, by raising a Chinese wall of prohibitions, the act would create a monopoly for lawyers; it is outright class legislation.

If you do not want a new and needless crime-creating law that would legislate you into a lawyer's office to pay a lawyer's fee—

Vote "NO"
on *The Lawyers Bill*
Proposition Number 24
at the General Election
November 7th

The Public Rights Committee
236 Mills Building
San Francisco

CHURCH MEN TALK LIKE UNIONISTS.

"The report of the social service commission of the Puget Sound conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, adopted at Vancouver, Wash., last Saturday, reads like the proceedings of a labor convention," says the Oregon Labor Press.

"The report, as adopted, demands the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, favors the release of all political prisoners, pledges to champion the cause of free speech and free assemblage, and declares that the first charge on industry should be a living wage.

"The report placed the church on record as opposing 'legal sophistries and injunctions, which, through the employment of technical interpretations and injunctions, take from laborers the rights guaranteed them under the constitution of the United States.'"

In recording their opposition to the syndicalism law, the church men reaffirmed this magnificent free speech declaration:

"As Christian citizens we hold that all of our churches should proclaim the American principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson when he said: 'If there be among us any who wish to dissolve this union, or to change the republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which errors of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.'"

LAUNDRY ACCIDENTS LEAD.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Of a total of 66,256 industrial accidents reported from January 1 to July 1 last, 13,561 occurred in laundries, the largest number in any single industry. Public service accidents were second in the list of totals, 10,787 being reported during the first six months of the present year.

Are you classed as a radiator or a refrigerator?
—The Alien.

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ORPHEUM CELEBRATION.

Preparations for the Orpheum's Third of a Century Celebration which takes place the week starting Sunday, October 22, are fast taking shape and many extra attractions including a number of prominent speakers will take part in the celebration. There is particular interest in the Orpheum's celebration locally because the Orpheum was primarily a local institution and the vast circuit which is now run by the Orpheum company had its beginning in the first house which was started in San Francisco by Morris Meyerfeld and Martin Beck.

Mayor Rolph upon the occasion of the anniversary has issued a proclamation signaling this event, and expressing the appreciation felt by the people of San Francisco of the work of the Orpheum in giving the public the very best in vaudeville that the wide world can afford.

In addition Mayor Rolph wrote a personal letter to the Orpheum management which reads: Orpheum Circuit, Gentlemen:

With pleasure and sincerity let me offer my congratulations upon the third of a century anniversary week which the Orpheum is to observe beginning October 22. It was very good of you to let me know your plans and I wish you every success in carrying them out.

The Orpheum is a San Francisco institution that has grown into the affections of the people as the years have gone by. We are proud of it as the parent theatre of the great Orpheum Circuit which spans the continent.

In the years since the Orpheum was established, millions have passed through its doors, emerging always with smiles and lighter hearts, because of the wholesome and enjoyable character of Orpheum entertainment. When time has permitted through several years I have been a weekly attendant with my family, and the anniversary you are to celebrate recalls many a happy evening spent under the Orpheum roof. The Orpheum set a standard for its kind of entertainment in San Francisco, and the response of the public has been to give its warmest approval to both the San Francisco Orpheum and the whole Orpheum Circuit.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) JAMES ROLPH, Jr., Mayor.

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

Will Cressy & Blanche Dayne—No more famous pair than these great performers are in vaudeville today. Will Cressy is not only an actor of great repute but an author as well. His present skit "Without a Will There's a Way" is without doubt his best work. Bailey and Cowan—Bill Bailey and his wicked banjo, and Lynn Cowan and his fiery piano playing, with Estelle "Come on Red" Davis, are still the cyclonic entertainers with the great act with which they have conquered the world. Ivan Bankoff & Co.—Few dancers have attained the fame of this finished artist from the Metropolitan Opera Co. Harry Watson—One of the best known critics in the country has chosen Harry Watson as one of five greatest comedians in vaudeville today. Bevan and Flint—This pair have concocted a turn made up of "nut" comedy which is excruciatingly funny. They call it "A Slight Interruption." Dorothea Sadlier & Co.—This capable young actress brings a satirical playlet written by Wm. C. De Mille entitled "1999". She has an excellent company in support. Simpson & Dean—Using the rather informal atmosphere of a chop suey parlor for a highly entertaining act, this clever Broadway pair have something new in the comedy and song line. Bessye Clifford—An artist with the fortunate possession of an exceptional figure is Miss Clifford. Her "Art Impressions" are extraordinary.

Every great deed rests on the foundation of a noble thought.

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KANSAS TAXES ARE HIGH.

Pittsburgh, Kan.—While Governor Allen is picturing this state as the modern Garden of Eden, because of his "can't-strike" legislation, the delinquent tax list of this county contains more than 4,000 descriptions of lands advertised for sale. Some of the best farms and homes in the county are included.

The riotous squandering of the people's money under the Allen regime has caused a committee to investigate conditions in this country. The report says:

"We find the valuation of corporation properties, including the railroads of the state, were reduced for taxation purposes during the last year \$300,000,000 and an increase placed on the farms and the homes during the past two years of more than 20 per cent."

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CAPITAL STOCK OF WORKERS.

When an institution organized for profit desires to sell its stock, emphasis is always placed on dividends as the big inducement for investors.

No institution in the world has paid so many and such large dividends on its capital stock as the trade-union movement.

It has increased wages so that its membership enjoys a fair living standard.

It has shortened the workday, thus giving us an opportunity to conserve our capital stock and our earning power.

It has taken thousands of children from gainful occupations and placed them in school.

It has secured equal pay for equal work for women in industry.

It has aided in the establishment of our public school system.

It has been the pioneer in securing compensation laws that protect the worker and his dependents against industrial accident or death.

It has secured laws safeguarding life, limbs, and health in mines, mills and factories.

It has given us the union label, the mission of which is to teach us how to use our power of purchase.

The union label is emblematic of democracy, justice, and humanity in industry and has materially "humanized the job."

Standing as they do for equality of opportunity, the labor movement and the union label teach us moderation and toleration, as well as respect for the views of others.

The enemies of our movement are leaving no stone unturned to destroy our capital stock—our trade unions—and thus take from us our dividends—the benefits we receive from the trade unions.

Protect your capital stock—your trade unions—and your dividends—improved conditions—by purchasing only union labeled goods.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

The theory and practice of trade union organization along the lines of the actual structure of industry, without regard to separate crafts or occupations; the basis of organization being the general "form of production" or the common service rendered, rather than any kind of specialized work performed.

This theory in itself is neither revolutionary nor even radical, and it has been adopted by many conservative trade unions. But because industrial unionism is generally considered an essential preliminary to, if not the permanent foundation for, any really effective form of workers' control or industrial democracy, it is often identified with various radical philosophies (in particular, syndicalism, which look to the ultimate capture and control of the State by the workers. But this form of industrial unionism should properly be differentiated as revolutionary unionism. The term "greater unionism" is sometimes used in a sense synonymous with industrial unionism.

BISHOP RAPS INJUNCTION.

The labor injunction and the so-called "American plan" were condemned in vigorous terms by Episcopal Bishop Williams of Detroit, Mich., in a speech in Portland, Ore. The church man spoke at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Episcopal church league for industrial democracy, of which he is the president.

The church and labor, said Bishop Williams, are just faintly beginning to realize that Christ was the greatest earthly champion of the toiler and that he was the greatest agitator of the ages.

The repressive policy of officialdom in this country was also scored by the speaker, who referred to a mass meeting in London last year which he attended. He said clergymen of all denominations made speeches that would have landed them in jail if delivered in Portland.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1922.

Attorney General Daugherty is to have an opportunity to select 24 more federal judges. After months of jockeying the legislation has finally been forced through Congress, and President Harding is expected to make his selections in the near future. This is one of the most dangerous pieces of legislation enacted in recent years and is merely an attempt on the part of Big Business to "pack" the federal judiciary with the right of lawyers while the packing is good.

Charter Amendment "53" is necessary to enable the people to hereafter vote if they so desire upon the question of acquiring the San Mateo line, a part of it being outside the City limits, as well as to vote upon acquiring the other lines of the Market Street Railway Company, should the people so desire, to be paid for out of their earnings, and not to be a charge against the City. The City should be able to own San Mateo line if it ever owns the other lines of Market Street Railway Company. It is one of the most important lines of our street car lines. It pays well. It is necessary for bringing the residents of the large district South of San Francisco into the City with their trade and business with our merchants and professional men and to our places of amusement. It is necessary also for developing our City down the Peninsula, which is San Francisco's only outlet for its growth. Vote for No. 53, the last on the ballot.

With the defeat of the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill, advocates of the ship bonus, including President Harding and Chairman Lasker of the United States Shipping Board, believe that this scheme to sell \$3,000,000,000 worth of vessels for \$200,000,000 and pay the purchasers \$75,000,000 a year to operate them, has a better prospect of passage in the present Republican Congress. Provisions for the payment of the soldiers' adjusted compensation would have required a total of \$3,000,000,000 in the next thirty years and an immediate appropriation of about \$75,000,000 to establish the necessary administrative organization. This commitment in favor of the former soldiers of the World War would have made it difficult if not practically impossible for the Harding administration to get Congressional authorization for the vast sums which it is proposed to vote for a bonus to the shipowners who buy the people's merchant marine for less than a tenth of its original cost.

Vote For No. 19

The San Francisco Chronicle, the Los Angeles Times, and most of the Chambers of Commerce are opposing the California Water and Power Act, alleging that if it becomes a law a political machine would be organized under it, the State's funds wasted and heavy tax burden imposed upon the people. It is fair to assume that the various agencies responsible for such statements know that they are untrue.

It is interesting to note in this connection that when the Workmen's Compensation Act was before the Legislature in 1913 these reactionary interests opposed the Workmen's Compensation Act on the same grounds and in almost the same terms as they are now opposing the Water and Power Act. The Chronicle denounced the Workmen's Compensation Act as a measure to create "a political machine the like of which has never been heard of—it would beat any machine organized by the smartest boss who ever lived—the commission fixes the salaries of the whole bunch (of employees)—it is to be a machine without limit as to numbers or expense." The same agencies also alleged that although "the bill appropriates for initial expenses \$412,000, but the commission is absolutely unlimited in its expenditures, and the State must pay."

Citizens who have been reading the Chronicle editorials in opposition to the Water and Power Act are familiar with that language. Almost the same words the Chronicle used in denouncing the Workmen's Compensation Act nine years ago it is now using in denouncing the California Water and Power Act.

But in spite of all opposition the Workmen's Compensation Act became a law. No political machine has been built up under it; the State moneys have not been wasted; the \$412,000 advanced by the Legislature to start the Industrial Accident Board in business has long since been returned to the State treasury. The Industrial Accident Commission is now a going concern that has saved the employers of this State millions of dollars in industrial insurance and given the employees absolute protection against the accidents of industry. The entire group of reactionary agencies opposed the Workmen's Compensation Act for the same reasons they are opposing the Water and Power Bill. The Workmen's Compensation Act provided industrial insurance for California industry at cost. The Water and Power Bill provides for water and electricity for California industry and the people of California at cost. Reactionary interests are as much against cheap water and power for California in 1922, as they were against cheap industrial insurance in 1913.

Organized Labor has maintained a watchful eye on legislative matters for years and it has been our observation that in every instance when bills were pending before the Legislature or before the people by initiative petition, which were intended to benefit the great multitude of common people, this same group of reactionaries were out spending their ill-gotten gains in an effort to defeat the Measures.

To look back and see the good laws which became a reality in spite of the opposition of this group should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that all who have the interest of California at heart should vote for the Water and Power Bill number NINETEEN on the ballot.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Coolidge praises business men for "bringing the country back to stable conditions." He is probably referring to the way everything seems to be stalled.—The Liberator (New York).

America has decided, people say, to keep out of European affairs. But fate seems to will otherwise. By attending simply to our own affairs in Florida, building a rail causeway down to Key West, we are accused by European scientists of diverting the Gulf Stream, thereby affecting the very existence of European peoples. If the Gulf Stream should fail to reach Europe, the temperature of all Western Europe would be lowered sufficiently to diminish the present growth of foodstuffs, thus spelling famine for millions. The Panama Canal is also accused of lowering the temperature of the Gulf Stream. All of this tends to make it politically dangerous to live by ourselves alone. We may find out that after all the whole world cannot escape its destiny of becoming eventually the abode of the real brotherhood of man.

In Germany money is said to be tight despite the infinite quantity of paper marks outstanding. The Reichsbank has therefore announced that for the present seven billion marks a day will be printed and issued. The prospect defies imagination and it is strange that marks continue to be salable in foreign lands. In New York they are bought and sold now at 6 cents a hundred. Another remarkable circumstance is that while all countries in Europe suffer from unemployment in Germany everybody is working. The anti-allies use this as an argument that the Versailles treaty has made the German nation slaves to France. But France is not getting either the money or the goods that Germany is producing. The question is, who are getting it. The explanation belongs to the alchemists of finance, who are turning the calamities of mankind into ever-expanding fortunes. At the rate Germany is working Mr. Stinnes and colleagues will soon be able to say that they own all Germany and have the Germans all working for them.

The man who tells you that the American Constitution is as unchanging as the laws of the Medes and Persians, has another thought coming. For the first time in American history we have actual legislative responsibility placed in the hands of the executive, something unthinkable in the days when the constitution was adopted and for a century and a quarter and more thereafter. The new tariff bills give the President the right to change tariff schedules. Thus what is clearly a legislative function has become part of the executive duty. If the people do not like their tariff rates, they must go, not to their congressmen, but to the President and lay their grievances before him for adjustment. So here is more than one legal provision that the President can change with a few scratches of his pen. Thus by agitation for tariff revision and custom of referring such matters to investigation of a commission, we have arrived gradually by stealth and without legal interference to amending our constitution over night. If people could be brought to do a little more thinking of the right kind, they might by similar methods amend the constitution so as to do a little also for the common people what is so cleverly done to accommodate the interests of commerce and trade. But this is the commercial age, and commerce is the power that interprets the constitution.

WIT AT RANDOM

Little Louis had gone to the kitchen to observe old Aunt Sarah, the colored cook, at work making biscuits. After he had sampled one, he observed:

"Aunt Sarah, I can spell now. These are made out of d-o, do."

"But that doesn't spell dough," Louis's mother corrected, as she entered the kitchen to give the cook some orders.

Whereupon, Aunt Sarah thought that she, too, would enter the discussion. So she said:

"Dere's two kinds of do, chile. 'Do,' what you shuts, an' 'do,' what you eats."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Are you sure you have shown me all the principal parts of this car?" asked the fair prospective purchaser.

"Yes, madam, all the main ones," replied the dealer.

"Well, then, where is the depreciation? Tom told me that was one of the biggest things about a car."—The Argonaut (San Francisco).

"I did it in seven, so I win that hole," declared the Londoner triumphantly.

"After the second hole the Londoner asked the same question again, but the Scotchman smiled craftily.

"Na, na," he said, "it's my turn to ask first."

Terence O'Flannigan had been hired to assist the station-master. As the train arrived he called out, "Change here for Limerickgalwayandmayo!"

The station-master went for him. "Haven't I told you," he cried, "to sing out the stations clearly and distinctly? Remember now—sing 'em out."

"I will sir," said Terence. And when the next train came in, the passengers were very much astonished to hear him sing:

"Sweet dreamland faces

Passing to and fro;

Change here for Limerick,

Galway and Mayo."

—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Heroine (in the melodrama)—What are those shrieks?

The Villian (relentlessly)—They have tied an American to a chair and are showing him a bottle of Johnny Walker.—The American Brewer.

"Do you know why we call our language the Mother Tongue?"

"Because Father never gets a chance to use it."—Sondags Nisse (Stockholm).

In speaking of the ultramodern young woman it is no longer up-to-date to use the term "flapper." They are now called "Easter eggs," because they are hand-painted on the outside, and hardboiled on the inside!—Reformed Church Messenger.

The little daughter of a Chicago school principal is now a pupil at the experimental school at the University, where she learns some things not taught in the regular city schools. One day her father found her crying. "What's the matter, Noreen?" he asked.

"I fell and bumped my patella," she replied. (Remember, this was in Chicago, and not in Boston.) Father was sympathetic. "Poor little girl," he said, and proceeded, with the best intentions, to examine her elbow. Noreen broke away.

"Huh!" she snorted. "I said my patella! That isn't my elbow. My elbow is my great sesamoid." Father went for a dictionary.—The Christian Register.

MISCELLANEOUS

ORGANIZED LABOR.

After Longfellow's "Autumn."

By Johannes.

Thou comest, Labor, conquering o'er the vain,
Who, in their folly, thy destruction planned,
With slanders, by incessant hatred fanned,
To lead thee hopeless, harnessed to their wain.
Thou standest like the lowly Nazarene,
Upon the mount of justice; with thy hand
Replenishing the starved, unhappy land,
While echoes world-wide sound a new refrain.
Thy guide is the supernal light, suspended
So long beneath the heaven's overhanging eaves;
Thy steps are by the bondman's prayers attended:

Freedom imperishable man achieves;

And, following thee, in thy ovation splendid

Thine chronicler, the time, harvests the golden sheaves.

ROUGH ON LAWYERS.

At the Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held in Chicago, Sept. 19-23, Commissioner A. J. Pillsbury of California expressed himself concerning the legal profession as follows:

"We are not going to remedy the conditions that exist unless somebody lifts up his voice in protest. Where are the philosophies that the great philosophers taught 50 or 100 or 200 years ago? Where is the medicine and surgery that was practiced 20 and 30 and 40 years ago? In the junk heap. Where is the chemistry that was taught everywhere up to within 15 years ago? Where is the law that was laid down 50 or 100 years ago? It is doing business at the old stand the same as 50 and 100 years ago. The medical men of today have their association meetings and discuss how to cure mankind of their ills and how to handle this new thing of industrial medicine. The bankers have meetings everywhere on how to educate the financiers of the country. Did you ever, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, hear of any meetings of lawyers to consider how to handle the compensation laws? Did you ever hear of a convention of judges to consider how to administer justice? I never did. Have any of you gentlemen been to a penitentiary? I have, and a good many of them. I have gone over their records, hundreds of them, thousands of them, to find out how justice was administered, and I will tell you justice was administered according to the idea of each judge. We have 57 counties and 100 judges in California, and you go to San Quentin and you will find 100 different forms of justice. I will show you men there with sentences of 2 years to 25 years on practically the same charge. I say to you that it is unintelligible.

"Our friend stated yesterday that in Connecticut if an insurance company ever admits a liability and afterwards there is shown to be probable grounds that the injury never happened, the admission is binding and there is no redress for the insurance company if it has admitted its obligation. Is there anything on earth that could be more stupid than that, more absolutely stupid than that? The administration of justice has not kept pace with the times. If it had kept pace with the needs of the times there would not be a commission with judiciary powers in the confines of this country. It is because the courts have not made good that these commissions have been created and have been given judiciary powers. Now, if we are patriotic and love our country, if we love justice, if we love our kind, it is our duty to help as much as we can to call this condition to public attention, that the publicity may cure the defect."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The next regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, October 15, in the usual meeting place, Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. There will be much business of real interest to the membership transacted at this meeting, including the reports of the executive and scale committees and the reports of delegates to the International Typographical Union and the California State Federation of Labor conventions. Better than the average attendance is anticipated. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 1 o'clock p.m.

J. T. Johnson, well-known Los Angeles printer, is among the most recent depositors of traveling cards with San Francisco Typographical Union. Johnson is on the last lap of a "swing around the circle" which required three years to complete. He came to San Francisco direct from Portland, Ore., where he spent about three months. Executive Committeeman Fred Martindale was among the first of Johnson's old-time Los Angeles "till-cums" the latter met on arriving here, and they had a fast and pleasant gabfest during a portion of an all too short lunch hour in the union's reading room. Johnson's schedule calls for the spending of the winter here. However, it remains to be seen whether the schedule will be carried out! Johnson once was sufficiently in love with Los Angeles to reside there a long, long time. As stated above, he has been absent from the southern metropolis three years. And he knows, as do the rest of us, that boats and trains headed for Los Angeles may be boarded almost hourly.

Johnny Neary, known to almost every old-time printer in San Francisco, as well as to many of the new-timers, unexpectedly hopped into town early this week from Lewiston, Idaho, where he has resided for the last two years.

George H. Knell was the last of the delegates sent by Typographical Union to the Atlantic City convention to return from the "big show." George landed here last Tuesday, "soldiering" along the line from Long Beach, where he spent a couple of days with the State Federation of Labor convention delegates and visitors. He was preceded a few days by Delegates Hopkins and McDonnell, his pockets bulging with regards and all kinds of memoranda from former coast printers he met in his travels to be distributed among those of us who are "still here."

Dilse Hopkins is still confined to his home, 25 Belvedere street, where he is still consistently, conscientiously and carefully nursing an injured foot. The injury was sustained while Dilse was en route to Atlantic City as a delegate from San Francisco Union to the convention of the International Typographical Union.

Labor editors attending the Long Beach convention of the California State Federation of Labor were guests of honor at a dinner given in the Los Angeles Labor Temple Annex by the board of publishers of the Los Angeles Citizen. James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, and David Weiss of the Oakland Union Labor Record, both of whom are members of Typographical Union, were among the Citizen's guests, and each favored the diners with an address. After the refreshments were disposed of the annual meeting of the United Labor Press of California was held and officers elected for the ensuing year. Fred W. Jackson, editor of the Long Beach Labor News, was chosen as president, and Edgar L. Knight, editor of the West Side Union, Taft, was unanimously elected secretary of the association.

The following resolution, presented by the printing trades' delegates to the Long Beach con-

vention of the California State Federation of Labor, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Since the first of May, 1921, the International Typographical Union has been engaged in a struggle with the employing printers of the commercial branch of the printing industry, in an effort to establish the forty-four-hour week agreed upon by the representatives of the Closed Shop Division of the Employing Printers of America and the representatives of the International Typographical Union in 1919, to take effect May 1, 1921; and,

"Whereas, Previous to the inauguration of the shorter work week, the employers repudiated their agreement, solemnly entered into with representatives of the allied crafts, and on May 1, 1921, locked out their employees, thereby bringing about a condition that compelled the International Typographical Union to insist that the agreement mutually agreed upon be lived up to; and,

"Whereas, As a result of the repudiation of the contract by the employers and in self-defense, the International Typographical Union has expended up to the present time the sum of \$11,000,000, which amount was raised entirely in its own ranks, in benefits to locked-out workers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Long Beach, California, in its twenty-third annual session, endorses the action of the International Typographical Union in endeavoring to maintain the sanctity of agreement between employer and employee, and pledges its undivided moral support to that organization in its efforts to obtain justice and a square deal from employers."

Word has been received in San Francisco that the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home has passed favorably on a proposition to erect a building at Colorado Springs for the housing of patients afflicted with locomotor ataxia and other ailments who heretofore have not been eligible for admission to the Home. This action of the board undoubtedly will be highly commended by the membership of the I.T.U. The need of such a building has long been felt, and the agitation of its advocates has at last borne results.

The Atlantic City Convention Souvenir of the International Typographical Union contains the following:

"The Kansas City Star believes in the sort of

Winter Garden

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

Family Dance Pavilion

SELECT SOCIAL

DANCE

EVERY NIGHT

LADIES 25c GENTS 50c
(EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS)



MATINEES DAILY 25c & 50c

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

EVERY NIGHT
500 GOOD 25c
RESERVED SEATS
ALWAYS A GREAT SHOW

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

At the Clock That Chimes. Store Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.



Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS
for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco
All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed. Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS
OF SAN FRANCISCO

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Streets

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, Clement St. and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1922

Assets	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

trades unionism represented by the International Typographical Union. It believes in it for employer and employee.

"It believes in settling differences by discussion and arbitration rather than by strikes and lockouts. It believes in making contracts to determine wages and working conditions, and then in abiding by the contracts.

"This sort of trades unionism is advantageous to all concerned.

"But the Kansas City Star believes in the sort of trades unionism represented by the International Typographical Union for reasons outside the range of the publishing business. It believes in this sort of trades unionism for reasons of Americanism.

"The member of the International Typographical Union has the assurance that he or his family will be taken care of, no matter what happens. His union is a great fraternal organization. It gives his insurance against the disability of old age. It maintains the Home at Colorado Springs. It insures his family against death. If he belongs to one of the larger locals he gets additional insurance, including sick benefits and funeral insurance.

"The yearly statistics, showing the payments made for these various forms of relief, are a proud record for every person interested in the nation's welfare. Insurance of this sort enables a man to hold his head up. It makes him a better citizen.

"The Kansas City Star congratulates the International Typographical Union for the splendid example it sets of the way to industrial peace and for its influence for social betterment."

"UNEARNED INCREMENT!"

Employers made profits out of the textile strike. While workers suffered and hungered, resisting wage reductions, employers, doing nothing, made money in idleness.

The National Industrial Conference Board, shrewd labor hating organization, in its report, quotes "Textile World," employers' organ, as follows:

"The most surprising feature of the strike is that a large number of corporations are financially stronger than they were when it started, the saving of wages and the enhanced value of cotton and goods more than counterbalancing fixed charges and plant depreciation. In fact, there is real danger that the financial success of the strike may weaken the effect of its lessons for manufacturers."

"Textile World" is confident—and who is not—that the manufacturers will be able to pass along this "enhanced value" to the consuming public.

Could there be a better indication of the treachery and incompetence of textile management, both to the employes and to the general consuming public?

ATTENTION MR. DAUGHERTY.

"The constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances.

"No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government."—United States Supreme Court, in Milligan case, 1866.

Grit is the grain of character. It may generally be described as heroism materialized—spirit and will thrust into heart, brain, and backbone, so as to form part of the physical substance of the man.—Whipple.

The world's greatest governor—the man who governs his own temper.

GET BOTH SIDES IN PRINT.

A national referendum on the ship subsidy question would be an excellent test of public opinion if the public press fairly presented both sides, says Paul Scharrenberg, editor of Seamen's Journal.

The referendum suggestion was made by Senator Borah, who opposes the subsidy and who insists that the people have not been heard on the question. In showing the impossibility of securing a fair presentation of the evils of the bill, Editor Scharrenberg says:

"Backed by big business, the national administration is determined to ram the subsidy bill through Congress, regardless of popular objections. The bulk of the country's daily newspapers are printing only one side of the argument.

"The American people have been literally fed up with untruths and half truths anent ship subsidy and the American merchant marine. Hence the query: How is it possible to have an intelligent vote on the pending ship subsidy bill as long as the majority has heard little except the pro-subsidy argument?

"In a fair debate, the poor, old subsidy bill never had a chance, because the cold, hard facts are all against it. In a national referendum, with a fairly well-informed electorate, the returns would be equally positive, i.e., overwhelmingly against the payment of an annual tribute to private interests.

"But who can arrange to have our alleged 'news' papers print both sides of the story?"

LIVING WAGE.

As commonly used, this may denote either (1) the bare minimum necessary to sustain the vital physical function of the wage-earner and his family, known as a subsistence wage; or, (2) such a minimum plus a small allowance for education, recreation, reading matter, extra clothing, a few table luxuries, etc. While the term is often used in connection with a daily or weekly wage, the hazards and fluctuations of industry are such that it is difficult to say whether a given wage is or is not a "living wage" without reference to the yearly aggregate of the workers' earnings.

The increasing popular acceptance of the theory that every worker should be guaranteed a "living wage" is based not so much on altruism or humanity as on the common conviction that "the welfare of the community as a whole requires that no section of workers should be reduced to conditions which are positively inconsistent with industrial or civic efficiency.

BOYCOTT IS UPHOLD.

Chicago—The federal circuit court of appeals has affirmed a decision by former Judge Landis that the Chicago Tribune has not violated the law in instructing its carriers that if they sell the Chicago Journal of Commerce they can not sell the Tribune.

TO APPEAL INJUNCTION.

Attorneys for the railroad shop men were in Washington, D. C., the past week holding conferences with trade unionists for the purpose of arranging to appeal the administration's injunction to the United States Supreme Court.

The administration has taken the shop men's strike off the hands of the railroads, although congress has repeatedly declared in its department of justice appropriations that that money shall not be used to prosecute trade unionists.

DEATHS.

The following deaths in union ranks occurred last week:

George Van Iderstine and Theodore Kaunitz, of the carpenters; Emil Shimek of the bricklayers; George C. Incell of the post office clerks; Homer Calhoun Call of the boilermakers.

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

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SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

SOCKS DARNED

SMOKE
UNION MADE
CIGARS

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

181 Post Street.....San Francisco
1221 Broadway.....Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a Real Saving to the bereaved family.

JULIUS S. GODEAU
41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.
Telephone Market 711

Branches
Oakland
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You Can Get It at

SCHLUETER'S

Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store
Electric Washing Machines and Vacuum Cleaners
2762 MISSION STREET, Bet. 23rd and 24th

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 6, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Waiters No. 30 and Electrical Workers No. 151, inclosing donations to striking railroad shopmen. Julius Kahn, Congressman Fourth District, promising to look into matter of impeachment of Attorney-General Daugherty. Theatrical Federation of California, inclosing copy of proceedings of convention held at Stockton, September 18, 1922. California Industries Exposition, offering tickets at 20 cents each, in lots of 100. California Veterans' Bond Campaign Committee, asking Four-Minute Men to assist in their campaign. Unions of various trades at Tracy, Cal., indorsing J. Stitt Wilson for Governor.

Referred to the Secretary—San Antonio Trades Council, inclosing clipping reciting statements of Max Kuhl concerning San Francisco employers' campaign for the American plan. California Bond Campaign Committee, asking the secretary to serve on a general citizens' committee.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Correspondence of California Producers and Shippers' Association of Sacramento, addressed to S. F. Chamber of Commerce, concerning the unscrambling of the Central and the Southern Pacific Railroads.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Harvey M. Toy, inviting Council to co-operate in a movement to establish an annual Portola Festival and the Victory Highway.

Report of the Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the culinary unions and the Virginia Lee Inn on Geary street, committee recommended matter be held in abeyance awaiting request of culinary unions for action; under this head, representatives of the said unions asked another conference be arranged with the manager of this establishment. Matter of Retail Shoe Clerks laid over, no representatives of the union being present. In the matter of instructions relative to a mass meeting, recommended by the American Federation of Labor, laid over for consideration to next meeting of the committee.

Reports of Unions—Culinary workers report White Lunch establishments, Compton's, Chriss', Windmill and Milligans still unfair. Grocery Clerks holding Piggly-Wiggly still unfair. Federal Employees have their international convention in session on September 11; their most important pending legislation is the reclassification bill, with good prospects of passing. Auto Mechanics are on strike against the Wm. L. Hughson Co. and ask unionists to stay away from the company's place at Eleventh and Market.

Label Section—Will have a dance in the Labor Temple December 2; has been promised support from the Building Trades Council.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on the bills, and same were ordered paid.

New Business—Delegate Furuseth moved that the Executive Committee investigate and report on feasibility of making an investigation into comparative real estate values in San Francisco and other cities, with a view to demonstrate the causes that apparently prevent the locating of manufactures in San Francisco. After discussion, adopted by unanimous vote.

Adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

THEO. JOHNSON, Sec. Pro Tem.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held October 4, 1922.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 by President John Coakly, with all officers present but A. C. Sheahan and J. C. Crawford.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—Received from the Union Label Trades Department; received, noted and filed. Minutes of the Building Trades Council; received, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Cigarmakers—Reported that business is fair; ask a demand for the blue label when buying cigars. Garment Workers—Reported that business is picking up; ask a demand for their label on shirts and overalls. Brother Quinn reported that the Building Trades Council has started a membership campaign and are meeting with success. Upholsterers—Reported that business is good; the Crescent Feather and Continental Furniture Co. is still unfair. Tailors—Reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label. Hoisting Engineers—Reported that business is good, all members working. Waiters No. 30—Reported that business is good; ask a demand for the house card in all restaurants; local still paying the strike assessment to the striking Shopmen. Painters No. 19—Reported that business is good; initiated 18 members last meeting, have more members now than before the lockout. Boxmakers—Reported that business is good; ask a demand for union-made boxes.

Agitation Committee—Reported that they have sent out 175 circular letters to the different locals.

Sister Fosen reported that the Auxiliary was outlining a campaign to create a greater demand for labelled goods.

Brother Lively spoke on the importance of urging more women to join the Auxiliary and more locals to affiliate with the Section to help the Section to do more agitation for the union label.

New Business—Moved and seconded that we send the minutes of the Section to the Building Trades Council; motion carried.

Brother Quinn of Carpenters No. 34 was elected as vice-president of the Section. Brother Theo. Johnson was elected as a member of the Agitation Committee. Being no opposition for either office the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the newly elected officers.

Being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10:00 p. m., to meet again on October 18, 1922.

Don't forget to boost the Section's ball on December 2, 1922.

Be consistent by demanding the union label, card and button.

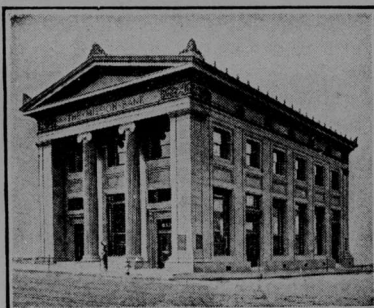
Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

POTTERY WORKERS OUT.

Several thousand pottery workers of East Liverpool, Ohio and throughout the country are on strike to enforce a 7 per cent wage increase.

The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BANK

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF RUSSIA.

A decree is to be published immediately by the Soviet Government cancelling all notes issued by that Government before 1922. Of these notes part may be exchanged for 1922 notes up to January 1, 1923, part up to October 1, 1923.

The Soviet Government has decided that a quarter of the shares in mixed companies, that is, companies in which 51 per cent of the shares are to be held by the Soviet Government, must be paid up within three months of the registration of the company, otherwise the company will be regarded as not having been formed.

The Russian Soviet State revenue for the first six months of 1922 amounts to 8,929 millions of 1922 roubles. This includes receipts from taxes to the amount of 2,623 millions; from railways and water transportation, 2,936 millions; from posts, telegraphs and telephones, 2,384 millions. The balance (11 per cent) is made up by the revenue from State properties.

The Supreme Council of the Russian Soviet Government is considering a scheme for a trading and industrial bank. The majority of shares in the bank will be held by State institutions and industrial trusts. The remainder will be put on the market. The board will be elected by the general meeting of shareholders subject to the approval of the Government.

TAXES

TAXES

TAXPAYERS TAKE NOTICE

1. That the taxes on all Personal Property secured by Real Property, and one-half the taxes on all Real Property, will be due and payable on the Third Monday in October and will be delinquent on the first Monday in December next thereafter at 6 o'clock p. m. and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 6 o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto. That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

2. That all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

3. Taxes are payable at the office of the Tax Collector in the City Hall between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 5 p. m., Saturdays 12 m.

For the convenience of Taxpayers the office of the Tax Collector will remain open until 9 o'clock p. m. during the last week of each collection.

EDWARD F. BRYANT

Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco,
City Hall.

GILBERT'S LUNCH

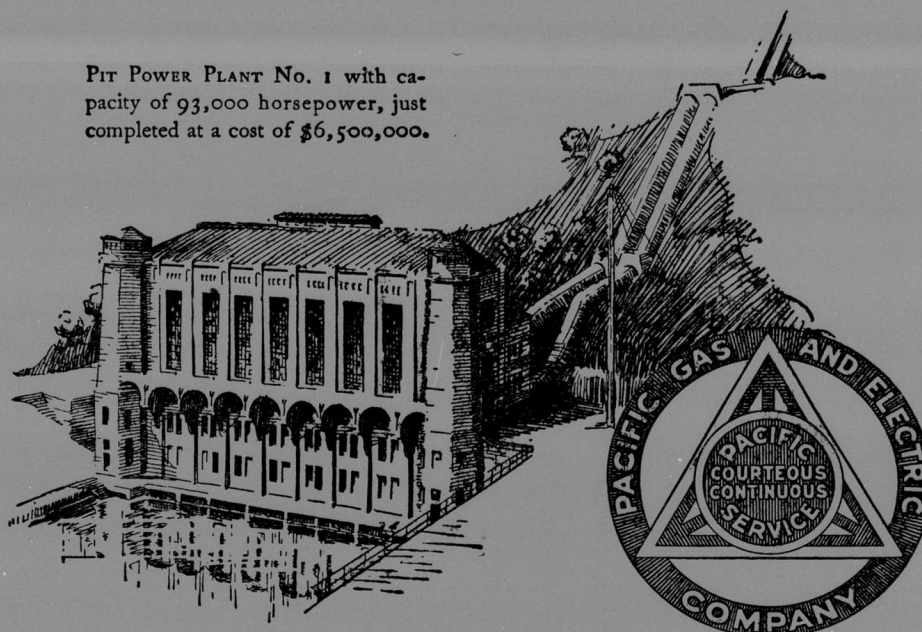
Good American Cooking

Home Made Pastry

Open Until Midnight

2573 MISSION STREET

PIT POWER PLANT No. 1 with capacity of 93,000 horsepower, just completed at a cost of \$6,500,000.



How this Company is meeting the Demand for Power

MR. WISE, the rancher, keeps no more horses than he needs. He knows that too many horses are an expense. So, he keeps enough teams to do his work, with an extra horse or two for emergencies.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company is keeping in step with the demand for power in much the same common sense manner.

To develop power *too greatly* in excess of the demand would be like keeping too many idle horses in the stable.

On the other hand, this Company is vested with a *great responsibility*. It must not only supply *existing* demands for power, but also develop a sufficient surplus to care for emergencies. *At the same time, power development must be kept far enough in advance of present requirements to encourage the upbuilding of this section in other directions.*

Owing to the completion of the Pit Power Plant No. 1, with its 93,000 horsepower capacity, and because of other contributing factors, the P G and E is today equipped to serve "Superior" California with *much more power than is being used at the present time.*

The Company will continue to develop the Pit River Project to the end that 600,000 horsepower will eventually be generated in that one district alone. But in the meanwhile *more people, more manufacturing, more developments of all kinds must be attracted to make practical use of power.*

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

P • G • and E •
 "PACIFIC SERVICE"

GOVERNMENT BY LAW NOT BY MEN.

Another organization has been formed in the East to "protect the Constitution."

Each member must pledge to maintain the fundamental principles of the Federal Organic Act.

Will the members of the new organization do this without playing favorites? And if they do, how can they avoid condemning the labor injunction?

Will the sponsors for the new organization have the courage to remind injunction judges that this government consists of three separate and distinct branches—law making, executive and judiciary—and that no branch must encroach on another?

Will they notify injunction judges that under the Constitution workers have the right to strike, and that when workers are charged with being parties to a conspiracy this is a matter for the executive branch of the government and not for the judicial branch?

Will they declare that an attorney general or a federal judge who violates one single guarantee of the Constitution should be thrown out of office by impeachment proceedings?

Will this new organization adopt a uniform policy toward all constitution wreckers, or will it ignore the anarchist in high places while it serves big business by opposing progressive legislation on the plea that it is "un-American"?

This is the usual system of professional constitution defenders. Their voices are never raised in defense of human liberty. They are only interested in that portion of the Constitution which protects dollars.

Labor stands for all of the Constitution because its strict observance means government by law—it means a set of working rules that assure protection to all persons, regardless of their station in life.

Under government by injunction workers are subject to the moods, whims, caprice and passions of a single individual who smashes these rules, and who is as unfettered as a prairie jack-rabbit.

The injunction judge sets up one-man government. He revives the discarded theory of the divine rights of kings.

Under government by law this judge is powerless to vent his prejudices and his private opin-

ions. He is guided by the Constitution and by the law—the working rules—which have been passed by the law-making branch and approved by the executive.

Under government by injunction the judge is law-maker, law-interpreter and law-enforcer. He throws aside the Constitution, denies free speech, free press and popular assemblage, and jails men without trial by jury.

The labor injunction is the greatest menace to constitutional government that has yet been devised. It is doubly dangerous because it is used and defended by alleged friends of the Constitution.

No patriot can exclude the labor injunction judge from the list of enemies of the Constitution.

Honesty and truth are mocked when men talk of defending the Constitution while they ignore—and even applaud—government by injunction.

Let labor emphasize this point when these Constitution defenders are abroad in the land.

Pin them down to facts.

Force them to publicly explain how the labor injunction process can be justified in a country that is pledged to government by law.

THE SOVIET OF WALL STREET.

A little group of leaders who are radically reactionary form a minority group to block all legislation for the benefit of the people as a whole, the soldier, the farmer and labor in particular. They are class-conscious, self-seeking and serve selfish interests. They had better be called the Soviet of Wall Street. This Soviet of Wall Street can muster and manipulate under the guise of "party loyalty" to pass any bill Wall Street wants. It passed the Cummins-Esch bill which guarantees a six per cent profit to one class—namely capital. It passed a tariff to protect the profiteers. It has figured out another bonus for the shipping trust and wants it passed at a special session. It appropriated billions for the grafting war profiteers. It voted away about all the natural resources that are left in the oil leasing bill. In fact, it has given special privilege a monopoly on everything but the wind and now it would like to pass a law to enslave labor and to force it to develop these resources.—J. M. Baer.

CAN'T EXCEED AUTHORITY.

Atlantic City.—The trade union movement has never empowered or authorized officers of the American Federation of Labor to call a general strike, declared the A. F. of L. executive council which repeats numerous statements to this effect, and which are just as often ignored by persons who periodically insist that the A. F. of L. call such a strike.

The executive council stated that it nor any officer of the A. F. of L. "has either the right or power to call or advise a general strike."

The executive council took occasion to again notify the shop men that every assistance within its power will be accorded them so they may succeed in their contest with the railroad executives.

ALWAYS IGNORING CAUSES.

Railroad strikes were condemned by the directors of the National Association of Credit Men in session at Atlantic City, N. J. No reference was made of the causes which impel half a million men to cease work. As usual, the credit men discussed effects.

1300 Polk St.
820 Clement St.

701 Shrader St.
Vallejo, Calif.

JENNY WREN

Spotless Food Stores
2765 Mission St. 2070 Mission St.

You can buy more groceries for a Dollar at Jenny Wren than at any store in San Francisco. We claim better quality, too, and quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Shop and Save at Jenny Wren

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES
UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

"Use Our Night Service"

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

Quality First
**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

The
States
Restaurant

MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

DR. GEO. D. GILLESPIE

Regular licensed drugless physician and Chiropractor.
Tubercular, organic, nervous, rectal, colon, prostatic, chronic,
skin and scalp diseases.

My book, "Drugless Therapy," tells you why pressure on
nerves causes disease. Send for it. Mailed free. Lady
attendants. Consultation free.

Free radio service in all rest rooms.

Entire Mezzanine Floor

335 STOCKTON STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Coffee That Is?

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

Your Credit is Good at

FREIBERG'S

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs

2684 Mission Street, near 23rd Street

We Give Mission Stamps

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

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SAN FRANCISCO

THE

**UNION
LABEL**

On every one of these items

DAUGHERTY SHOULD BE REMOVED.

Resolutions demanding that Attorney General Daugherty be removed from office were adopted at a mass meeting of trade unionists and sympathizers in Washington, D. C. President Gompers was the principal speaker. This and similar meetings throughout the country were held on recommendation of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, to protest against the shopmen's injunction.

President Gompers called attention to the fact that each year since 1913 the appropriation bill for the Department of Justice provides that no part of this money shall be used by the attorney general to "prosecute working people in their effort to better conditions." Attorney General Daugherty was charged with wantonly violating this provision when he sought an injunction from Judge Wilkerson, "whose mind he knew."

"If two men can violate the law," said President Gompers, "we will, in reality, have a government of two men, who could control the destiny of millions, set up a government of their own and deny to the people the right of trial by jury."

In a series of stinging resolutions, the mass meeting declared:

"Whereas, The office of attorney general should be an office for the upholding of law and the Constitution, instead of for their destruction, or partisan enforcement, and it is intolerable and unthinkable that it should remain otherwise; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, workers and citizens of the United States, believing in the Constitution; being devoted to its high principles and guarantees; being determined that right and justice and integrity shall prevail in the enforcement of law; being committed to the principles of our democracy, which do not admit of judicial usurpation, or usurpation by an officer of the government of

dictatorial powers in defiance of the Constitution, and being determined that there is a great malfeasance in the failure to bring scores of war grafters and profiteers to the bar of justice, demand the removal from office of Harry M. Daugherty; and be it further

"Resolved, That we will do all in our power to bring success to the effort to sustain the impeachment of Harry M. Daugherty, individually and through our organizations, to the end that the Department of Justice may be purged and purified of an influence which has besmirched it and degraded it in the eyes of all right-thinking men and women who know the facts."

LIBEL ON RAIL STRIKERS.

The public press quotes Attorney General Daugherty that "prosecution of strikers at Needles, Ariz., where trains were left on the desert with suffering passengers, is continuing rapidly."

The attorney general is about the only one who is now repeating the libel that strikers abandoned their trains on the desert.

Needles is not in Arizona, but in San Bernardino County, California. It is a prosperous town of nearly 4000 population. Machine shops of the Santa Fe Railroad are located there, as is one of a chain of railroad hotels that is well known in the far West. The passenger trains alleged to have been left on the desert were left in Needles.

This "desert" story, which the attorney general revamps, and which was so carelessly used by the President in his special message to Congress, has been repudiated by the Santa Fe Railroad.

In a letter to all Santa Fe ticket agents on August 21 last, E. H. Dallas, district passenger agent, called on the ticket agents to give as much publicity as possible to a denial of the "desert" story, which seems to have served the purpose of arousing public opinion against the shopmen, and could therefore be recalled, as it was hurting business. The railroad official said, in part:

"In view of the newspaper reports circulated regarding suffering of passengers at points on the desert, where trains were stalled, wish to say, while this is considered 'good newspaper copy,' in the main such conditions originated in the fertile minds of space writers for the daily press. The 4000 inhabitants of Needles, Cal., apparently enjoy the climate. Admittedly it is hot in the summer months, but not sufficient to cause anything more than temporary inconvenience and that only to persons unaccustomed to hot weather."

On September 28 last the Philadelphia Public Ledger editorially repudiated the story.

The attorney general's statement is especially vicious because he was called upon during the shopmen's injunction proceedings to "make good" the charge that strikers left trains on the desert.

Bill Nye said: "The trouble with allowing an amateur to carve a turkey is that the gravy seldom matches the wall paper."

ANTI-UNION, AS USUAL.

Pueblo, Colo.,—The Colorado fuel and iron company, a Rockefeller unit, refuses to confer with its organized miners, who have been on strike since last April. Several mine owners have reached an agreement with the miners on the basis of the bituminous settlement at Cleveland, but the Rockefeller concern leads in opposition to this course. Colorado fuel and iron was the first concern in this section of the country to form a company "union." The policy of the Rockefeller company has made possible the continued idleness of 7,000 men.

"FREE" LIFE INSURANCE.

The Pullman car company of Chicago announces life insurance will be issued to employees in connection with the company "union."

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According to Superintendent Fred Boeken, the Municipal Railway is increasing its business. Its income for September, 1921, was \$232,696, and for September, 1922, the income was \$240,435, an increase of 3.4 per cent. He states, the management contemplates spending \$800,000 in new equipment and lines before April 1. There will be an increase of 5 per cent in total riding facilities. The car hours per day in some sections will be increased 20 per cent. New cars will be added on all the ten lines operated. The book-keeping of the road shows a deficit for each month, but it is not a real deficit, as 18 per cent of the gross receipts are set aside each month to the depreciation fund, which arrangement is seized upon by the plutocratic press as official confirmation of its claim that the municipal railway is not a paying enterprise. The truth is just the opposite.

An effort is now being made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to provide more watering troughs for the 10,000 horses still used for transportation within the city limits. The society now maintains twenty-three such troughs. At a meeting recently the president of the society said: "When the Volstead law put an end to the use of intoxicating liquors it also deprived the horse of dozens of places where they could be watered. Many saloons maintained private drinking troughs in front of their places, and these have now been wiped out. Thus are the lives of the innocent and guilty intertwined and affected by the good and the ill that law decrees.

What is the matter with San Francisco? After a long discussion by the delegates, at the last meeting of the Labor Council, it was found that they could agree among themselves only upon one thing. The spirit of the city. And when they sought to define that spirit, they could agree only upon one factor constituting it: the San Francisco climate, which is a climate different from that of any other city in the world, a climate that makes the individual vigorous and independent, care-free and resolved to do as he pleases. That spirit makes San Franciscans ever ready to fight, defying each other and anybody or anything that says them nay.

A copy of every law affecting labor that is passed in all the world is sent to the International Labor Office at Geneva. Regardless of the language in which it is written it is read and digested. If it is of any importance, if it could be of any use to any student of labor law anywhere else in the world, it is printed. It is printed in three languages, English, French and German. All such laws passed in a given year are compiled in a weighty volume. They are made available to all the nations. So does it become possible for the legislator who, in South Africa, Finland or Chile, is preparing a statute on child labor, factory inspection, or safety devices, to have at his elbow all that has been done elsewhere in the world. It is one of the handy chores that grows out of international cooperation.

The Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague has handed down its second decision. Like its first this has to do with interpreting Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles which established the International Labour Office at Geneva. Does "industry" as there used include agriculture, the French government asked. The court said that it did. It said it in the simplest of languages without a single legal technicality. It is reported that this commonsense decision of the great court was written by John Bassett Moore, the American judge.

Washington.—The supreme court today denied the petition of the Coronado Coal Co. for a reopening of the famous suit brought by the company against the United Mine Workers of America. In a decision last spring the high court knocked out a judgment of \$600,000 obtained by the coal company for damages to its mines in its Missouri and Arkansas strikes of 1914, but held that the United Mine Workers and other national labor organizations are subject to strike damage suits where it can be proved that property is injured as the result of conspiracy by national union officers to disrupt interstate commerce. It is expected now that the Coronado company will bring suit against the local unions involved in the strike at the company's mines.

CAN LAWFUL ACTS BE OUTLAWED?

"Lawful acts may become unlawful acts by combination," says a writer in the New York Times, in a lengthy plea for the passage of a "can't-strike" law in this state.

The claim that a lawful act by an individual becomes an unlawful act when done by a collection of individuals, is the favorite reasoning of anti-unionists. This theory upholds the supposition that the public has a sort of first mortgage on the workers, who must at all times serve the public. The public is not expected to inquire if conditions under which employes labor is satisfactory, but if employes exercise their right to quit, they are told they can quit individually, but not collectively, because then the public will not be served, and that would be a conspiracy. Or, in other words, the public's "right" to be served transcends every fundamental right for which men have suffered and died.

The Montana state supreme court demolished the theory that "lawful acts may become unlawful acts by combination" in a ruling that has never been answered. It is one decision that is never referred to by anti-unionists and advocates of handcuff laws. The court said (96 Pac. 127):

"There can be found running through our legal literature many remarkable statements that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes, by some sort of legerdemain, criminal, when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and this upon the theory that the concerted action amounts to a conspiracy. But with this doctrine we do not agree. If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others, each of whom is clothed with the same right. If the act done is lawful, the combination of several persons to commit it does not render it unlawful. In other words, the mere combination of action is not an element which gives character to the act. It is the illegality of the purpose to be accomplished, or the illegal means used in furtherance of the purpose, which makes the act illegal."

STRIKEBREAKER IS DYNAMITER.

Roseville's one and only case of dynamiting has been traced to a Southern Pacific strike-breaker, who purchased property here and secured all the insurance the property could carry.

Laying his plans well to avert suspicion, the strikebreaker made himself particularly obnoxious to the strikers, narrowly escaping bodily harm upon several occasions by drawing down the wrath of the strikers upon his head and then calling attention to himself as an object of hatred.

Feeling that his plans were securely made he proceeded to blow his house skyward and then made application for his insurance money.

In some way the insurance company became suspicious, placed detectives on the case and traced the crime to Mr. Strikebreaker.

Southern Pacific officials at once swore out a warrant for his arrest, but the strikebreaker got wind of what was coming and scenting prison odors for himself, decamped for parts unknown, leaving his family destitute, to face the disgrace he had brought upon them.

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